

THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

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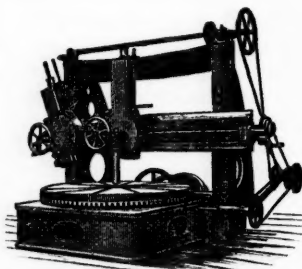
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THE AMERICAN.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY OCTOBER 16, 1886.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE President has pardoned the three Mormon bishops who are in Detroit penitentiary on a conviction for "unlawful cohabitation," having been tried in Arizona two years ago. The penalty inflicted was excessive, as the law specifies imprisonment for three years and six months—the term given them—only as the penalty for polygamy, which was not proved in this case. We are glad of this explanation, as the pardon as seen in this light does not indicate any intention on Mr. Cleveland's part to recede from the high ground taken in his annual message. It holds out no hope of pardon to the "Saints" still in prison for this and the other offence, and whose judges proceeded with more circumspection in the infliction of penalties. This is the more important as the removal of Gov. Murray from his post evidently has inspired the Mormons with hopes of sympathy from this administration. They look to see the Democrats demand the admission of Utah as a set-off to that of Dakota, and they are ready to acquiesce in the nominal security for the future which would be implied in the permanent disfranchisement of the polygamists of their number, if they can be made into a State. It is quite true that the polygamists are the most important and influential members of the Church, all its leaders in fact except a few. But these leaders could very well do without votes, if only they could obtain standing as a commonwealth of the Union for the crowds who do their bidding at the polls as everywhere else.

THE President seems to have been roused by the criticisms upon his subordinates to do something by way of enforcing his famous "proclamation" against the intrusion of officials into political management. Curiously enough the first victim selected is a district attorney in Wisconsin,—Mr. Delaney, who defeated General Bragg in the contest for the nomination in the Second district. Mr. Delaney ruined Mr. Bragg's chances by producing a letter in which he agreed to a dicker for the federal patronage as a condition of his own renomination. The President discovers that it is very inconsistent for a district-attorney to be running for a seat in Congress. The public will ask whether the action would have been so prompt if Mr. Cleveland had not been under very especial obligations to General Bragg for the support he gave in the Democratic convention of 1884, when Mr. Cleveland was very much in need of Western friends.

The only other important official removed is a Republican district-attorney who has accepted a nomination in Ohio. There are two or three lesser victims of the presidential indignation. But for one offence thus visited, many are ignored and condoned, in the face of the clearest evidence. We are not surprised to see that within the Democratic party there is a rising wrath against the activity of the holders of federal offices. Indeed it is that party which is suffering more from this meddling than the Republicans. The office-holders are always much more powerful in carrying nominations than in carrying elections. Hardly a Democratic convention but has been manipulated by them this year, and generally to the disgust of better men in the party. Should the fall elections go against the party, there will be such an outcry against them as a class, and against their meddling, as will startle Mr. Cleveland into more vigorous action than this. Indeed if we are not mistaken his subordinates will do more to ruin him politically than they ever could do to promote his interests as a candidate.

At Louisville, Congressman Willis has been beaten for a renomination, by a candidate who attacked him chiefly on the ground of his connection with Civil Service Reform. Like General Cox,

of North Carolina, and Mr. Findlay, of Maryland, Mr. Willis had been identified in the House of Representatives with those who have given some degree of support to the idea that "a clean sweep" is not the great object for which government is established. It was this which was chiefly alleged against him by his competitor, and some of the hoodlum despatches from the scene of action give the impression that public opinion in the 5th Kentucky district is fiercely against such folly. As a matter of fact, however, Mr. Willis has been beaten by the local politicians of his party for a variety of reasons, one of them being his determined insistence upon the reappointment of the lady who had been post-mistress of Louisville under President Arthur and President Garfield. If she was competent for the place,—which we have seen denied,—this firmness did him great credit, because it was right, and because it was certain to be a dangerous political move, in the midst of so many of the hungry and thirsty. Another thing to his credit was his support, as Chairman of the Committee on Education, of the Blair Educational Bill, and it is hardly to be presumed, from the description of his successor, that that great measure has not lost by the change.

WITH Mr. Willis shelved in this way the list of Democratic Civil Service Reformers slain by their party lengthens. Mr. Pendleton fell an early victim, and General Cox and Mr. Findlay are more recent examples. In the light of their experience, does it appear that the party can be held up even to the ragged line of Mr. Cleveland's practice of Reform much longer?

A MEXICAN named Pinale has given Mr. Bayard an excellent opportunity to eat his own words used in the Cutting case. This man stood on the Mexican bank of the Rio Grande and shot a personal enemy—also a Mexican—who was on the American side. Having crossed the river subsequently, he was arrested and is held for the murder. If Mr. Bayard and his Texan friends be right, then it is the duty of the State Department to surrender the fellow to the Mexican authorities without even waiting for a demand to that effect. His act was as much performed on Mexican soil as was Cutting's publication of a libel on our soil. In both cases the consequences terminated in injury on the soil of the nationality. But this, according to Mr. Bayard, constitutes no reason for ignoring the fact that Pinale when he committed the offence was not on the soil of the country which holds him in durance, and which contemplates his punishment.

OUR minister at the court of St James has done an exceedingly foolish thing in refusing to introduce Mr. Thorndyke Rice at the Prince of Wales's levee, and then giving his reasons for the refusal. It is quite true that Mr. Phelps has the utmost liberty in the matter of granting and refusing introductions of this kind, and if he had simply acted upon this right there would have been no just complaint. But in an unlucky hour he wrote to Mr. Rice, who is the editor and proprietor of *The North American Review*, that he refused because of an article reflecting upon Mr. Bayard which appeared in that periodical. So long as he gave no reason, it was nobody's business whether his reasons were either good or bad. But when he told Mr. Rice that he would not take him to the levee because of reflections he had published upon his personal friend and official superior in the Department of State, he committed an indiscretion. He indicated that in his official capacity at the British court he regarded himself as the emissary of Mr. Bayard and not the servant of the American people. Now the American people does not care a straw for what Mr. Rice has done or left undone in this matter, but it does care that its agents at foreign courts shall show themselves obliging and useful to

every American abroad, who has done nothing to disgrace the nationality to which he belongs. That Mr. Rice does not come into the list of those whom American ministers would do better to ignore or to snub, is a self-evident fact; and the public will take it as one of the many indications that neither Mr. Bayard nor any of his set realize that the government cannot be conducted as a social club.

THE accusation against Gen. Miles that he admitted Geronimo to a conditional surrender, when his instructions expressly required him to demand an unconditional surrender, has been talked of as a ground for court-martial. It seems indeed that the rumors grow out of a jealousy or disagreement between Gens. Crook and Miles, the former regarding the latter as having reaped the crop of honors which rightfully belonged to himself. The country is under too many obligations to Gen. Crook for the wisdom, vigor and patience with which he conducted its Indian wars, to allow him to be eclipsed by any single exploit of a brother general. He and his friends need not fear to give Gen. Miles all the credit that can be claimed for him in this matter of the capture of the wily Apache, who eluded our troops for so many years, and whose achievements are among the romantic chapters of our frontier history. We all know that it was Gen. Crook who inaugurated the policy which combines justice and other civilizing forces with the prosecution of warfare against the hostile tribes, and that without him we should have had not one Geronimo but a score baffling us in the mountains.

THE sudden and unforeseen death of Senator Pike adds a new interest to the New Hampshire election, as the legislature now to be chosen will elect his successor. Nor is this the only state in which a senatorship depends on the legislative election. Connecticut and New York, as well as New Jersey and Indiana, are objects of Democratic hopes in a still higher degree. The Republican preponderance in either is much less steady and uniform than in New Hampshire, where there was a majority of seventy-nine in the legislature which reelected Mr. Blair. The Republicans of New Hampshire are cordially united, and the only adverse circumstance is the activity of federal office-holders in behalf of the Democratic ticket. It is extremely improbable that the Democrats will carry New Hampshire, unless the Republicans are overconfident and the Portsmouth navy-yard unusually efficient in its electioneering work. It is also improbable that they will carry New York. Nor have we much fear but that Mr. Hawley will continue to represent Connecticut in the same honorable body.

In Michigan the Republicans are making a gallant fight against the combined forces of the Democrats and the Greenbackers, with good prospects of success. The soft-money theory seems to have struck deeper root among the Wolverines than in other states except perhaps Iowa. But in 1884 the State was carried for Mr. Blaine over the united forces; and a similar victory is expected again.

NEW YORK city at present has more politics to the square yard than any other part of the country. Mr. George continues his campaign with vigor, and to the great annoyance of many of his former friends. His support is an unknown quantity, whose amount greatly disturbs the minds of the Democratic leaders. In 1884 Mr. Cleveland polled over 133,000 votes in that city; Mr. Blaine about 90,000; Gen. Butler about 3,000. Should Mr. George carry off 40,000 Democratic votes, as is not unlikely, it would leave the Democrats much too small a margin for a victory with anything else than united forces. But the mayoralty is one of the offices on which the factions of the party rarely unite. It is too important to each of them for factional purposes. Already Tammany Hall has offered the nomination to Mr. Hewitt, without waiting to ask what the County Democracy means to do. The latter is hesitating between several possible candidates, after making futile efforts to come to terms with its rival. And both the Republicans and the followers of Mr. George are ready to profit by this dissension.

Besides these four rivals, there are two Citizens' Committees, which have made nominations. One of these puts forward Mr. Orlando B. Potter; the other President Simmons of the Chamber of Commerce. Neither has the least chance, and both probably will be withdrawn. It is quite out of the question to make a mayor of New York by the favor of the millionaire class, whose support of Mr. Simmons is vaunted as his chief claim to support. Nor does Mr. Potter's brief service in Congress exhibit him in a light that would help to win him votes.

In their discussion of Mr. George's proposals for a socialistic revolution of the city, the New York newspapers find themselves weakened by the peculiar distribution of property which characterizes that city, and which constitutes the strength of his case. As nowhere else on this continent, land is an article of monopoly, outside the reach of the poor, who can aspire to nothing better than a hired corner of a tenement house, in which home life is hardly possible. This is not of necessity, for the island contains large quantities of unoccupied land, which the elevated railroads have made accessible from the business parts of the city. In New York there never has been any legislation to encourage and enable the poor to become house-owners, like our ground-rent laws, nor any methods of housing the poor in homes of their own like our building associations. So the champions of the rights of property have no sense of ownership to make their appeal to, in the case of the great body of the down-town voters. The low wards, if not the city as a whole, is controlled by voters who neither have homes nor the hope of acquiring any. In this case, as in others, the rise of socialist theories and plans is but the recoil of evils for which society at large is responsible,—a responsibility it has been too much busy with money-making to discharge.

THE Knights of Labor are about concluding their convention at Richmond, and except the breeze over the color question, seem to have had a fairly smooth session. Mr. Powderly seems to be by no means discredited or in danger of deposition: he has been reelected to the headship, without opposition, and the term of service has been extended to two years. It is evident that no other man has been developed in the Labor movement who has so distinct an ability to handle the difficult and complex elements that present themselves when organization is attempted, and it must be conceded that Mr. Powderly has shown remarkable skill in preserving its conservative forces.

THE Indian Conference at Lake Mohonk has been in session during the week, but the printed reports of its doings are quite meagre. Mr. Philip C. Garrett, of this city, delivered an address on Wednesday, in which he spoke with due severity of the two influences which particularly cross the path of a just treatment of the Indian question—the ruffian element of the border, and the grabbing for Indian lands. It seems that Mr. Herbert Welsh, despite some apparent denials by way of the Springfield *Republican*, continues of the opinion that the Indian work under this Administration has been marred by many defeats, and he so testified to the Conference, whereupon Mr. Erastus Brooks insisted that he must be mistaken, as the committee who called upon Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Lamar, a year ago, were received with many professions of good purposes. Apparently Mr. Brooks considers actual performance less valuable than cordial assurance.

SENTENCE of death has been passed upon the seven Anarchist convicts at Chicago, the argument for a new trial having disclosed nothing whatever of reason for granting it. Upon the formal question what they had to say why sentence should not be passed upon them, they made long, vehement, and preposterous harangues, professing general and unlimited innocence, yet avowing ideas and purposes in exact accord with the infamous crime of which they were convicted. As a sequel to the case, one of the principal witnesses for the State, and one of the jury, have been put in peril of life by Anarchist ruffians sympathizing with the convicts, and it is evident that the people of Chicago need to keep

a close eye and steady hand on the swarms of imported social incendiaries who make that city their resort, and who are not yet imprisoned or hanged.

THE proceedings of the American Board of Missions at Des Moines resulted in what both parties to the controversy claim as a victory, but the Conservatives with much the better right. By a two-thirds vote the Prudential Committee was sustained in its refusal to send out missionaries who believe in the possible prolongation of the "probation" of the heathen into another life, and the spread of this notion in the churches of the Congregationalist order was lamented as an injury to the missionary cause. But the Committee was advised to consider the propriety of submitting to a council doubtful cases, in which they have any hesitation as to the doctrinal soundness of candidates for the mission field. It is this advice that the Andover party claim as conveying all that they ask. But (1) it is only advice, and is not mandatory upon the Committee; (2) It may be said with fairness that it does not apply to the case of candidates who are refused because they accept an idea of the future of the heathen which the Board has expressly condemned; and (3) a Congregationalist council called by the Prudential Committee would be packed. Such a council could be selected from only the Conservative pastors and churches of Massachusetts and Connecticut, to the entire exclusion of Andover and its friends.

We therefore must regard the result as fatal to the claim of Andover to equal recognition for its theory in the missionary work of the denomination as represented by the American Board. And we see no course open to its friends but to withdraw and establish a new Board of Missions, in which more toleration to new ideas will be shown. Otherwise they will be able to do nothing for missions except by contributions of money, until they have overcome that two-thirds majority in the Board. And that the Conservatives do not wish their continuance is evident from the rejection of Prof. Smyth from the Prudential Committee.

We find in *The Watchman*, of Boston, the following:

"The amount of misinformation that has been put before the public concerning the point at issue is something remarkable. The *American*, of Philadelphia, for instance, states that the Board 'assumed from the first as its motive to missionary work the final and eternal ruin of every man who died outside the pale of Christian belief.' It is represented that conservative Orthodoxy affirms this, and that progressive Orthodoxy denies it. Now the fact is that it is Andover which declares that a knowledge of the historical Christ is necessary to salvation; and it is the assumption of this premise that is thought to demand a probation beyond the grave. But that is no part of the Orthodoxy that inspired the missionary enterprise, and a refusal to accept teachers of the new theory as missionaries involves a denial of both parts of the theory."

It is *The Watchman*, not we, that is disseminating misinformation. We are quite well aware that Mr. Joseph Cook and a few other would-be orthodox people are setting up the notion that a few of the heathen may be saved without the knowledge of the historical Christ. But their theory has no standing in the orthodox churches, and is just as much a departure from the teachings of Dr. Worcester, Dr. Sprague, and the other founders of the American Board, as is the Andover hypothesis of an extension of probation beyond death. We did not learn what orthodoxy is from Joseph Cook's lectures. We learnt it in an orthodox theological seminary, whose professors labored to show us that by no possibility could such a heathen as Socrates get to heaven. We learnt it from thirty years of orthodox sermons, in which we have heard this matter touched upon by Baptists, Methodists, Lutherans, Congregationalists, Presbyterians and Episcopalians. And from none of these except a few Episcopalians have we heard a hint of any possible salvation for those who have not heard the historical Gospel. If there be any text in the Bible on whose sense the orthodox churches are agreed, it is on Acts iv., 12, which they so interpret as to rob Acts x., 35 of all force. It is therefore quite unfair to Andover to speak of it as introducing the idea that the

knowledge of the historical Christ is indispensable to salvation. And does not this notion "cut the nerve of missionary effort" as much as anything taught at Andover could?

THE triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Chicago is likely to have its hands full of important business. The proposal to change the name of the Church to American Catholic or something of the sort is again brought forward, and the fact that so high a churchman as Dr. Dix has been called to preside over the House of Deputies indicates that it is to the House of Bishops that the opponents of such a change must look for its defeat. But of still greater importance is the effort to secure from the Convention a statement of the irreducible minimum on which it will agree to union with other religious bodies. Dr. J. H. Hopkins proposes as such a statement (1): The theological decisions of the first six councils, summarized in the Nicene Creed as finally modified at Chalcedon; (2) The acceptance of conditional ordination by the ministers and of Episcopal confirmation by the members of the uniting body; (3) The agreement to use in the administration of the sacraments the essential portions of the prayer-book. This is just in the line of the suggestion we made some time ago, that the High Churchman is debarred by his own principle from insisting on anything not absolutely essential in the liturgy or the ceremonies of his church as a condition of union. But is it consistent to insist on episcopal ordination and confirmation, when the Episcopal Church in America got on without it for a century and a half?

We regret to see that that the committee on lay discipline reports against the adoption of any new canons on the subject, on the ground that the existing laws are sufficient. The subject was first brought before the Convention by the late Bishop Whittingham of Maryland,—one of the finest scholars and noblest patriots in the roll of the Church's dead. It came up as his protest against the action of the Maryland Convention, which had repealed some old canons of the diocese, by which horse-racing and similar amusement were forbidden to the lay members of the Church. Since that appeal the subject has hung fire, from one Convention to another, and is now to be shelved on the plea that the existing law is sufficient, but really because long neglect of her duty has made it nearly impossible for the Church now to undertake it. No defect of the American Episcopal Church is more serious than her practical repudiation of responsibility for the conduct of her members, so long as they keep out of gross scandals, which would justify the rector of a church in publicly excluding them from the Communion. Discipline is as essential a mark of a church, and as much insisted upon by all Catholic authority, as is sound doctrine, orderly government and edifying worship. It is—as the old Puritans used to say—one of the four walls which bound Zion; but on this side the American Episcopal Church, and it alone among our churches, is almost wall-less. Nothing has done more than this defect to give the Episcopal Church the character of a social club, which her best men so loudly deplore. And it would be but right and proper if the other religious bodies were to meet her overtures for union with the response that they cannot unite with her while she neglects her manifest duty in this respect. Not one of them but has suffered from her proximity, as the church in which "no questions are asked" of those who seek her membership.

It is now fixed that the Bartholdi statue is to be "unveiled" and inaugurated, with all due ceremonies, on the 28th inst. The sculptor himself will be present, and the French government has designated Admiral Juarez and General Pallisier to attend officially in its behalf. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew has been selected to make the main oration, which insures that it will be worthy of the occasion.

THE annual meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Fund serves to show how much good work has been done in supplementing the educational system of the South; but no body of men

in the country is better satisfied of the entire inadequacy of the existing school-system, even as thus supplemented. At a previous meeting they put themselves on the record as favoring national aid to the public schools, and at that time Gen. Grant was one of their number. As the fund has lost something like a million dollars through the repudiation of State bonds by Mississippi and Florida, the Trustees have ceased to give the schools of those States any assistance, and will persist in this refusal until these bonds are paid or at least acknowledged as an obligation. We presume that the Trustees did not invest the money in this way themselves, but that Mr. Peabody—who was an ardent Democrat—took this way of showing his confidence in the people of the South.

THERE is some life in the Pennsylvania political canvass. Meetings are being held by both parties, and lively interest is awakened by General Beaver and other speakers who accompany him. Mr. Black is charged with saying that he was assured of election by a "deal" with certain influential men amongst the Knights of Labor. We fear Mr. Black is too sanguine a person, and that the "deal"—which is denied,—will not suffice to make him Governor. This is probably not his year.

Great meetings will be held in this city and at Pittsburg, the former this (Saturday) evening, with Mr. Blaine as the orator, and on his way between the two cities he will speak at other points, including Downingtown, Lancaster, and Harrisburg. To the enthusiasm with which he will be met we do not need, of course, to more than allude: Mr. Blaine's popularity among the Republicans of Pennsylvania has always been great.

INSTANCES that prove the Knights of Labor organization to have at least a share of "sweet reasonableness" have been presented at two points in Pennsylvania. One of these is at Bellefonte, where the workmen employed in a nail works of which General Beaver is a two-sevenths owner, have united in certifying that they have been well treated, that differences arising have been adjusted amicably, and that the charge that they were paid with "store orders" is a falsehood. Most of those who join in this public declaration are Knights of Labor, and so designate themselves, and their statement of the case is certainly as full and strong as any friend of General Beaver could ask. The other case in point is in this city, (at Tacony), where a threatened general strike amongst the employees of Henry Disston & Sons' great saw-works has been averted by good-natured conference between the firm and the men, upon a basis which is honorable to both sides. The question of an increase of wages is to be determined by a committee who are to visit other steel works of like character, in the State, and see if any of them pay more than the Messrs. Disston.

THERE is a very general expression of dissatisfaction with the decision against the law forbidding payment of labor by "store-orders" in this state. Judge Gordon, who pronounced the decision in the name of the Supreme Bench, was as unhappy in his reasons for it, as the decision was in itself. He spoke of it as a law which restrained the liberty of contracts between master and workman, and declared that such laws were impossible in this country. Fortunately this *obiter dictum* has no legal validity, or the decision would have wiped off the statute-book some of the most important laws in force in this commonwealth. The laws against usury, against excessive labor of women in factories, against the labor of women in mines, and the law fixing ten hours as the legal limit for labor in factories and the like, would all have disappeared. It is a pity that any of our judges should think it worth while to introduce into our highest legal decisions the exploded platitudes of the *Laissez-faire* economists. And it is especially mournful that an industrial commonwealth like our own should be saddled with such decisions, which give demagogues a pretext for crying that law and courts exist only for the benefit of the rich.

This decision, like the verdict in the case of the Thiess boycotters—whom Governor Hill, we may remark, has set at liberty—

cannot but work to intensify the bitterness of organized labor against our social methods, as did the legal proscription of the Trades' Unions in England before 1864. It may have a reach and potency for evil, in the present condition of public opinion, which would terrify its authors if they had the power to foresee it. But we hope that the Legislature will reenact the law, and hope for a saner judgment in its interpreters, when next it is brought before the Courts.

THE rumor, very extensively circulated and considerably believed, that the Republican candidates for the Legislature in Philadelphia had been secretly pledged to the repeal of the new city charter, has been run to earth by some of the newspapers, chiefly the *Record*, and pretty well ascertained to be without foundation. It is well that this is the case: such an undertaking would be very near the height of political insanity. One of the most distinct and positive in denying that he knew or would approve of it was Mr. McManes, who, more than any other one person, now influences the political affairs of this city, and holds thus a political responsibility as serious as the personal satisfaction may be great.

A STEP has been taken in the Reading railroad business, the Court having entered a formal decree of foreclosure. The next step is to take testimony through examiners as to the number of mortgages and other incumbrances, the order of their precedence, their amounts and arrears, etc., etc., in order that the Court may intelligently formulate an order of sale. This will take time, and the interval will probably be occupied, as heretofore, in discussions of measures to avoid a sale. Meantime it is as true as ever that with the possible exception of an enormously strong, compactly organized, and skilful ownership, who could hold the whole property together, bond it for a lump sum at low interest, and place its credit high from the very beginning, the Reading and its appendages are over-capitalized to a degree that is appalling. The course of affairs has been steadily down hill, pending the troubles of the past three years, and while the executive officers of the road and its leased lines make exertions to administer them as they should be, for the public accommodation, the net result cannot be otherwise than unsatisfactory, with the financial paralysis that rests upon the whole concern. For the interest of everybody, especially the public, it is desirable to end the present situation.

THE proposed elevated railroad in this city has been negated by the sub-committee of Councils which had the measure under consideration. This is a blunder. Philadelphia needs one or more such roads, and the people are neither so blind nor so inert as not to demand them. If Councils persistently stand in the way, so much the worse for those persons in the Councils who take that injudicious course.

THE Tories, under the lead of Lord Randolph Churchill, have been devising a plan for the pacification of Ireland. It is said to be simply Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill, with provincial councils in the four provinces, instead of a national Parliament in Dublin. But as they criticised the grant of powers conveyed by Mr. Gladstone's bill, it is not probable that they will go so far in that respect. If they do—and they have shown a notable capacity for eating their own words,—the plan will do Ireland the service of showing how utterly inadequate that bill was. Their bill may pass by the joint vote of Whigs and Tories: but it will be with no help from the Home Rulers. And it will only hasten the day of larger concessions by giving the Nationalists a more adequate organ for the expression of the national aspirations of the Irish people, and a better instrument for carrying forward the conversion of Ulster, in which they already have a majority. It was the transfer of the municipalities to popular control which made Mr. O'Connell so powerful. These larger bodies will serve the same purpose for Mr. Parnell.

IN the death of the Rev. William Barnes English literature loses more than this generation seems to appreciate at its full

worth. He was a member of an old Dorsetshire family, which had been settled in that shire since at least the time of Henry VIII. A chance acquaintance with a returned Anglo-Indian made him a philologist by giving him the chance to learn Hindustani and Persian. He began to pay close attention to the dialect of his native shire, the best preserved of the South English dialects. After treating the speech of his neighbors grammatically, his genuinely poetical temperament led him to attempt the translation of their feelings and ideas into verse. Hence the three volumes of his "Poems in the Dorsetshire Dialect," which rank at the summit of all the dialectic literature of England. One of the three was republished in America, and the whole is now out of print in England. These poems are distinguished by a felicitous homeliness, which puts before the reader the type of English peasant which is to be found in the old Wessex kingdom. Their speech is not so difficult but that a few hours' perusal without either grammar or dictionary makes them easy reading. And their contents are as genuine poetry of the rustic sort as anything that Robert Burns ever wrote. We would not be understood as putting Mr. Barnes on a level with Burns. He has not the poetic temperament in anything like the same degree, but he is as genuine and as realistic in his rustic portraits. His "Rural Poems," in ordinary English, make a fourth volume of his poetical works, but they do not impress the reader as do his poems in the Dorsetshire. This probably was due to the fact that in his case the dialect was his actual vernacular, which he had spoken all his life, while the other was "book English" to him as much as to the peasants he depicts. He published a good number of prose works, chiefly of a philological nature.

THE elections in Bulgaria have had exactly the result which was anticipated. The new Parliament will contain a majority of members opposed to the policy of truckling to Russia on all occasions, and in favor of a dignified and distinctly national policy for the Bulgarian people. Gen. Kaulbars left nothing undone to secure a contrary result; but the only success he has had has been the seduction of the Shumla garrison into the support of the policy advocated by Zankoff and the Russophiles. His other success has been to make the diplomacy of Russia ridiculous, and to bring Austria-Hungary to the support of the Bulgarians. It is very evident that the Russians misjudged the Bulgarians just as a despotic government is always likely to misjudge a free people. They thought that Prince Alexander was the only obstacle to the furtherance of Russian plans, which were to reduce the country virtually to the level of a Russian province. But in truth the Prince, in the first days of his government, tried his best to keep in close relations with the St. Petersburg authorities, and only abandoned this course when he found that the Nationalist party was too strong for him. And now that he has been turned out, the same party has shown itself too strong for Russia again.

There is talk of war in St. Petersburg, but this is probably no more than a diplomatic move. Thus far the Bulgarians have done nothing to provoke hostilities, and Russia hardly will risk a break with Austria-Hungary, Turkey and England to punish them for voting against its candidates in a public election.

"THIS IS BECOMING AN INDUSTRIAL COUNTRY."

IT is an old charge against the Protectionist policy that its benefits are confined to the manufacturing districts, and that the West and the South are taxed for the sake of the Eastern manufacturer and his workmen. Protectionists always have replied that a persistence in this policy must result in the diffusion of manufacturing industries over the whole country, that only the maintenance of slavery in the South had prevented that section from deriving the advantages it hoped from the Tariff of 1816, and that the more rapid growth of manufactures in the West and South since the war showed the true effects of the protective policy. We find fresh confirmation of this position in an article on "The

Decrease of Food Exports," in *The Railroad Gazette* of October 8th. It says:

"The seaboard receipts of freight have fallen off greatly since 1881; but the total movement eastward from the western termini of the eastern trunk lines has been much better maintained, showing a great increase of consumption even in the interior of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New England. But the chief increase in population and food consumption has been further west, so that Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin are consuming more and more of their own grain and meat, and even import from States west of the Mississippi; and even in the first tier of States west of the Mississippi the growth of town population has been so much greater than the growth of farm population, that they probably have less [food] to send to market than they had six years ago. This is becoming an industrial country, and the exchanges between such traffic centres as Chicago and St. Louis in the West, and the seaboard cities in the East, is not growing, or is growing slowly; and the interchange between these and other places in the West with interior towns in the East, and probably still more with those north of the Ohio river and also in the South are increasing rapidly."

In these facts we find an explanation of the growing intensity of Protectionist feeling among the people of the Mississippi Valley. The great parade of 1880 revealed the change which had taken place in Chicago, which ten years earlier had been little else than a trading and pork-butcher town. *The Chicago Tribune* indicates the extent of the change by avowing for the first time in its history that it is not a Free Trade paper, and that its aspirations for revenue reform have been largely satisfied by the revision of 1883. Soon we shall see even Minnesota swing into the position due to the State which is destined to rank with Massachusetts and Pennsylvania in the extent and value of its manufactures. And then *The Pioneer-Press* of St. Paul will add to its many merits as a Republican newspaper an entire soundness on this point also.

The country has everything to gain and nothing to lose by ceasing to depend on foreign markets for its bread-stuffs. The first effect of that dependence has been a method of farming which is utterly wasteful,—mere land-butcher in fact. The wheat producing lands of the West have been to a great extent impoverished and in some cases exhausted by raising the same crop year after year, and sending away the produce over land and sea. As the Scotch say, "constant taking out of the meal-tub and never putting in, comes to the bottom at last." The rich prairies of the upper Mississippi valley are a very deep and very well filled meal tub; but we are beginning to get near the bottom, in more places than one. Hence the pressure Westward into Dakota and Montana to find fresh and new lands for bonanza wheat farming,—a tillage as ruinous as was the tillage of the cotton and tobacco lands of the South by slave labor.

In Eastern Pennsylvania the productive power of the land has increased with every generation since the Pennsylvania Germans came over in the opening years of the eighteenth century. The same is true of the lands under Dutch tillage in northern New Jersey. But it is not true of the country at large. Our energy and ingenuity seem to have been directed to the problem of ruining the country with as much haste as possible, and in many places we have reaped the result in impoverishment not unlike that of the abandoned "old fields" of Virginia and the colonies. One cause of this has been the absence of other industries from the farmer's neighborhood, the consequent absence of demand for thorough tillage and variety in the crops, and the want of materials for making a proper return to the soil.

Where manufactures have supplemented farming, the result has been similar to what we see in Eastern Pennsylvania. In New England, for instance, although the area of tillage has decreased since the war, through the abandonment of dry and poor soils, the amount and value of the farm produce have increased greatly. Intensive culture has taken the place of extensive. On a smaller area, by better appliances, though a more generous use of manures, and under a steady rotation of crops, the land and the farmer are both doing better than under the Free Trade policy.

It is a similar situation we wish for the West, for the South,

for the whole country. Everywhere the farmer and the artisan should be living in neighborhood and helpful association. Everywhere both should be saved the cost of the transportation of their produce to a great distance, by having a steady home market at hand. This, Mr. Sidgwick says, is an argument for Protection which the English school have not answered, and which they cannot answer.

PROTECTION IN THE SOUTH.—III: TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., October 7.

THE protection sentiment in most of the southern states is more pronounced than has been made known. In Tennessee, it is governed largely by politics. There is, among the people of all parties, a much stronger protection sentiment than is shown in the election returns. Protection Democrats usually vote the Democratic ticket, no matter what the platform of that party may say upon the tariff question. Two years ago, the state platform of the Democratic party in Tennessee contained a free trade plank and yet a large majority of the Democrats in this state were in favor of a protective tariff.

In the past two years, the protection sentiment has had a remarkable growth, but in a majority of communities it will not show the strides it has made in the election returns. No matter what the declaration of the two leading parties may be upon the tariff question, Democrats usually vote the Democratic ticket, even though, in doing so, they favor free trade ideas. They are wedded to party, and thousands of them are protectionists in principle and free-traders only in prejudice, and vote simply for traditional reasons.

The rapid development of the "New South" is having its effect in encouraging a protection sentiment. Here in Chattanooga, one of the largest and most successful manufacturing cities in the south, nearly every man, no matter what may be his politics, is at heart a protectionist, and yet on party questions and even when the protective idea is involved in the result of the election, many of the Democrats here yet vote for a candidate for Congress with views known to be in favor of free trade. There is a great advance being made, however, in this direction. The protection sentiment is growing, and it is not confined to this city alone, but is spreading out to all the manufacturing centers. It is noteworthy that where the protection idea prevails to the largest extent, there the Republican party rolls up its largest majorities. At Knoxville, which is quite a manufacturing city, the American idea of protection is on the increase. At Dayton are two large furnaces, and the county in which that village is located gave a Democratic majority of about 240 two years ago, but was carried by the Republicans by a handsome majority, this year. At South Pittsburg, another manufacturing town, the protection sentiment is not only very strong, but growing. At Nashville, there is but little change. The tendency, however, is toward protection. The Democratic party has a very strong organ at Nashville which is an able advocate of a protective tariff. It is likely that the slowest growth in this direction may be found at Memphis and in the western counties of the state.

One of the elements of strength of the political idea in this state is the stand taken by the laboring men. Almost without exception, especially in our mills and manufactories in East Tennessee, laboring men favor a protective tariff.

Another very important accession to the protectionist ranks is the recent tendency of the railroads toward the protective idea. Under that system, iron furnaces are springing up very rapidly at the south and the time is not ten years distant when Tennessee will lead New England in the advocacy of even a higher tariff than we now enjoy. It is the deliberate opinion of your correspondent, based upon a careful survey of the field, that if traditional politics were left entirely out of the issue, a square vote in Tennessee would show this state to stand two to one in favor of a protective tariff. The only thing in the way to show this vote at our elections is the old time prejudice which still exists between the parties, not only here in the south, but in many other sections of the country, but here especially.

NASHVILLE, October 7.

No political or economic doctrine is receiving any serious treatment in Tennessee this year. The two candidates for Governor are brothers, and while their sympathies have been with the parties they stand for, each against the other, there is now no radical difference between them. The fact that brothers are the candidates is rather the result of popular indifference to the traditional doctrinal differences, than a cause of so good-natured a campaign. The Democratic party in Tennessee has, if not openly at least virtually, come over to the Republican position on the most impor-

tant question of division—the Tariff. And the congressional campaign takes the cue set by the gubernatorial campaign. It is good-natured. It is "fun" rather than instruction for the people. And the explanation of this state of things is that the Democratic candidate in no district in the state where there is any progress or any thought now dares to lay emphasis on the Free Trade doctrine of his party. The Republican candidates for all offices are persistent expounders of the doctrine of Protection; but the peculiarity of this year's campaign is that their Democratic opponents do not make any effort to refute them. The tendency has been in this direction for several years, and is every year stronger.

The Protectionist situation in the State may be summed up by saying that the doctrine of Free Trade yet has the tacit approval of the Democratic party, and to maintain its agreement with the position of the National Democrat party, Free Trade declarations are yet made in its most formal and general party manifestoes. But Tennessee has so rapidly been converted (or has converted itself) to Protection by the industrial progress of recent years, that no open fight in favor of a Free Trade policy will be made here.

The fight inside the Democratic party on the subject is interesting; and the Free Trade wing has long been losing ground. The *American*, the old Democratic newspaper in this city, which has kept the traditional Democratic position, lost ground so fast as to provoke the creation—by its former owner—of another Democratic organ; and Col. Colyar's *Union* can now lay as good claim to Democratic organship as the older paper. It advocates the Blair educational bill, and is recognized as an impetus to the too-long neglected public educational and industrial progress now making. The *Union* based its support of the Democratic candidate for Governor on his opposition to Free Trade. This candidate has declared: "So far as I am concerned, I am not a Free Trader and never was;" and in this campaign he has met his brother's advocacy of a protective tariff by declaring that he favors such customs duties as will "cover the difference between the price of American labor and foreign labor."

All this shows that the people of Tennessee are protectionists. In an election squarely on the issue of Free Trade or Protection, no man would run on the Free Trade side. What stands in the way of a formal confession of Protection as a Tennessee doctrine as completely as it is sometimes said to be a Pennsylvania doctrine is the old Democratic tradition, and the supposed necessity of the party in Tennessee holding on to the National Democratic organization. But just as soon as the general party dares to force the fight, Tennessee, now doubtful, may be counted out of the Democratic column. It may already be counted in the Protectionist column.

MEMPHIS, October 6.

THE question is simply the question of the rapidity of the industrial development of the State, especially the development of manufactures. In West Tennessee the Free Trade or the Tariff-for-revenue-only idea is yet dominant in the old Democracy. But in Knoxville and the other Western towns, the dominant Democratic sentiment is protectionist. This split in the party will do one of two things as soon as the subject becomes again popularly prominent by reason of Congressional action or the threat of Congressional action; either the western wing of the party must abandon its position or the Eastern wing of it (where the old color line argument or appeal has lost much of its force) will become Republican. Before any policy of Free Trade can be successfully inaugurated, Tennessee must be beaten at the polls by some less progressive Southern State. In five years it will be as decidedly protectionist as Ohio is to-day.

REVIVAL OF PRIVATEERS.

IN the growth of a feeling hostile to privateering it has been supposed that a distinct advance has been made in the comity of nations. Stranger revolutions have occurred than would be the return in Europe to a system of privateering, in the interests of humanity. The United States has never abandoned its constitutional right to commission its own merchantmen as vessels of war. It once offered to do so, and in the first year of the great rebellion Secretary Seward proposed to the English government to adhere to the Paris Declaration of 1856, without reservation or amendment, but Lord John Russell declined to accept it, if the right of the Confederate government to commission privateers were to be abridged thereby.

The humanity of returning to the international system in vogue before 1856 is worthy of consideration, because it is likely to come more prominently into view in the future. That probability has a better warrant than conjecture, because in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, when both belligerents were bound by the Declaration of Paris, Prussia created a volunteer fleet, scarcely

removed, except by legal fiction, from privateers. And her action is a fair indication that, in spite of all treaties and declarations, nations which are at war will not forego the use of any of their resources.

In a recent reported interview with General Sheridan, who was on a visit to one of the great battle-fields, he was represented as saying that there would be no more such wars as that between the North and the South, because the improvement of weapons of precision was changing field tactics, and that the strife of great armies would hereafter be for position without the old carnage of combats and assaults. Other generals high in command have been known to express like opinions, and there were military critics of the Army of the Potomac who pointed out long ago that General Grant made all his progress from the Rapidan to the James river by manœuvres which placed his forces on the flank of the enemy, and not by hurling his men upon General Lee's entrenchments.

General Sheridan is said to have gone on to point out the humane consequences of this change. Hereafter victory must be sought less by killing soldiers and more by exhausting the enemy's resources. War will be a question of the purse rather than of blood, and this has been its tendency with each great improvement in weapons of offence. In this way gunpowder has been a humane invention, for it has made the carnage of the field less than when men fought hand to hand with swords and lances. Now the corollary of this position is that in future wars exhaustion will come in two ways; first, in the effort to sustain large armies in order to protect strategic concentrations of troops from being turned, and secondly, in the capture and destruction of supplies. A consequence of this will be an increased importance accorded to the cavalry arm, which will be employed in raids to destroy communications and to devastate the country in the rear of the enemy. Such in fact was the remarkable march of Sherman through Georgia, which as certainly doomed Richmond as the victory at Five Forks. Such a revolution means that hereafter war will be made upon property, rather than upon men, and this is not only an advance in humanity, but has in it a certain equity, since property is the chief cause of modern contests between civilized nations. At all events, all British wars for a generation have been in the interests of trade, and the South took up arms to defend property in slaves. It is further true that under representative constitutional governments no war can be carried on in opposition to the property owning class, and that the working people from whom armies are recruited are almost uniformly for peace.

The revolution in military operations thus predicted has already been accomplished in naval war. There is more involved in casting a gun to carry a conical shot weighing a ton than simply piercing fourteen inches of armor plate. Such ships as the *Inflexible* and the *Benbow* in the British navy can enter but few harbors in the world which resist them. Owing to the great range of their guns their function is to lie several miles off an enemy's seaports, and either lay them under contribution or bombard them, just as Gilmore bombarded Charleston, and Porter the forts below New Orleans. The shelling of Alexandria by Admiral Seymour in 1882 illustrated the use to which the great iron-clads of the present day are destined. Now this means war upon private property. No one in his senses can dream that these invulnerable floating batteries will restrict themselves to duels with fortifications and combats on the high seas, or that they will in a spirit of chivalry run upon the bars and sunken torpedoes of an enemy's harbor in the mere attempt to turn a fortress. They will destroy towns whenever they can, in order that the consternation and ruin they create may force their foes to sue for peace. Now the objection to privateers is that they are not men of war sent out to try the issue of a fight with the enemy's naval vessels, for which they are quite unfit, but that they are commissioned to capture mercantile prizes. But if the future of national navies is to be the destruction of cities, it is hard to see why private goods afloat should be privileged from capture, especially when that capture does not frighten women and render families homeless.

There are two kinds of privateering, one being a rational use of a nation's own resources, and the other having long been held only less odious than piracy. In the first case a government commissions the volunteer ships of its own citizens; in the other it authorizes the vessels of a neutral to attack its enemy's property in its behalf. The second case is carefully guarded by the laws of most civilized nations which forbid their citizens to furnish the resources of war to belligerents with whom their government is at peace, and the last flagrant instance of the violation of this international comity was committed at Birkenhead on the Mersey river during our civil war.

As for national privateering the United States have always held a position in advance of every other nation. Their doctrine was laid down by Franklin at Berlin in 1785, and is that "unarmed merchant ships on both sides shall pursue their voyage unmo-

lest." In other words, our national theory of naval war is that it should be confined to encounters between regular naval vessels, and that all private property should be safe from capture wherever found. It is owing to the refusal of the European powers to advance to this position that our government has not adhered to the Paris Declaration. With reference to this attitude of the United States two things are to be said: First. If in the future, because of the improvements in the weapons of war, hostilities must necessarily be carried on by the devastation of private property, the policy of our country has ceased to be tenable. Privateers may as well destroy it as armies and navies. Second. Despite all that has been said about ameliorating the barbarities of war by each advance in the exemption of property from its ravages, it is not easy to see how humanity has or can gain by restraining the casualties of war to the maiming and killing of men who usually had no hand in making it, and who will be forced into the ranks or on deck if they do not go thither voluntarily. Why should it be considered more humane to shoot men than to burn barns and confiscate cargoes? Indeed, so far are civilized nations from a real humanity, that the loss of property is considered a more serious affliction than the loss of life, and it is hardly doubtful, if it comes to be understood that hereafter war shall mean devastation, that peace will be more secure than now when it mostly means killing. In the new era nations will virtually be put under bonds to keep the peace.

If this prognostication have substance in it, then it is fortunate that the United States has avoided adherence to the Declaration of Paris.

D. O. K.

REVIEWS.

THE TWO SPIES—NATHAN HALE AND JOHN ANDRÉ. By Benson J. Lossing, LL. D. Pp. xi. and 169. New York: D. Appleton & Company. 1886.

DR. LOSSING is an indefatigable worker in the field of American history. His productions are of various degrees of merit—those with more ambitious titles being notably disappointing. This is especially the case with his "Cyclopædia of United States History," which is a mere compilation and rehash of his earlier books, arranged on the most preposterous principle of indexing. In fact he is an antiquarian, a picker-up of unconsidered trifles, yet not a Dryasdust. He is not an explorer of musty tomes taken from dusty shelves in over-crowded libraries, but a sketcher with pen and pencil of the still surviving relics of our not remote antiquity. Dr. Lossing has helped to make the scenes and events of the Revolution more vivid in this Centennial era, and for this service deserves our thanks. He is seen at his best in such a volume as the present, to which the publishers have given a handsome dress.

The brief careers of the two notable spies of the Revolutionary War form a striking parallel. One was cut off at the age of twenty-two, the other at twenty-nine. Both were handsome, virtuous and beloved. Both were well educated, Hale being a graduate of Yale College, and André having attended the University of Geneva. Hale had been a schoolmaster for two years before the war. André succeeded his father in mercantile business in London, but soon abandoned it for the more congenial military life. He came to Philadelphia in September, 1774, on his way to join his regiment in Canada. Dr. Lossing hints that he may have been sent as a spy on the first Continental Congress, then in session in Carpenters' Hall, but this is an absurd improbability. That Congress was thoroughly loyal to the mother-country; its members met as British subjects, protesting against invasion of their rights. They had nothing to conceal. Hale enlisted in a Connecticut regiment on the receipt of the news from Lexington, and a year later he held the rank of captain. Eager to serve his country he had little opportunity to do so effectually until after the retreat from Long Island. Then Washington, by the advice of his council, called for a capable man as a spy to bring the needed information of the condition and intention of the enemy. Already the officers generally had shrunk from the dishonorable service, when Hale, just recovering from illness, undertook the task. To the dissuasion of his friends he replied with fidelity to the teaching of his Puritan ancestry, "Every kind of service necessary for the public good becomes honorable by being necessary." He had almost succeeded in his dangerous mission, and was waiting for the boat to recross Long Island Sound, when he was seized and searched. Taken before General Howe, he was condemned without a trial on his own confession. Before day-break on the next morning, though that was the Christian Sabbath, he was hanged in New York City. His last words were "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." A monument of Quincy granite was erected at his birthplace in 1846. There should be one in New York.

The most memorable scene in André's career before the last

fatal one, was the Mischianza, of which he was the chief contriver and artist. That spectacular entertainment, so famous in the social annals of Philadelphia, was intended to show the regard of the British officers and Tory citizens for General Howe, who was under orders to return to England. That magnificent display in May, 1778, serves to mark the culmination of the British attempt to reduce the colonies to subjection. A month later began the swift decline, when the British army was in flight across New Jersey, and Washington's army, emerging from the huts of Valley Forge, was in hot pursuit. Benedict Arnold succeeded Howe in command of Philadelphia, and he also fell a prey to the allurements of the American Capua. He married one of the belles of the Mischianza, to whom André still wrote occasionally from New York. Arnold's extravagance and the rebukes to which it subjected him, alienated him from the suffering patriots' cause. Overtures were made to him from the other side, and in the summer of 1780 he was engaged in treasonable correspondence with André, who acted under Sir Henry Clinton's orders. That André was a spy at Charleston in 1780 is as little likely as that he was so at Philadelphia in 1774, in spite of Dr. Lossing's "clear evidence." Even in New York André became a spy by misadventure rather than deliberately. In British uniform he met Arnold outside of the American lines to make arrangements for the surrender of West Point and the seizure of Washington. Had he been arrested then and there, he would have become a prisoner of war. But owing to various accidents he crossed the American lines, assumed a disguise, and accepted from Arnold the plans of the fort. By the laws of war he thus became a spy and was so adjudged by a court of inquiry, consisting of fourteen generals. He was executed two days later, October 2, 1780. His last words were: "While I acknowledge the propriety of my sentence, you will bear me witness that I die like a brave man." His highest motive was military glory. Nathan Hale had deliberately sacrificed his honor on the altar of his country, loving her more than himself, and believing that she demanded the sacrifice. André's last struggle was to save his honor, put in peril from ambitious motives. Yet as Washington acknowledged "He was more unfortunate than criminal." His sovereign ordered a splendid monument to be erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey, and thither in 1821 his remains were removed. In recent years Mr. Cyrus W. Field has set up a memorial at the place of André's burial, which has excited the ire of some prejudiced persons, who have thrice tried to destroy it. The inscription, prepared by Dean Stanley, shows all his wonted skill in handling vexed historical questions.

There are a few mistakes in Dr. Lossing's book which it is worth while to correct. The country-seat of Thomas Wharton, where the famous Mischianza was held, no longer "stands near the present navy-yard." It has been removed to make way for a public school-house, and the navy-yard alluded to has been removed to League Island. On page 56, a Latin motto which was used at that entertainment, should read, "*I, bone, quo virtus tua te vocat; I pede fausto.*" Dr. Lossing has not been very successful in deciphering Dean Stanley's handwriting. On page 113 he gives the following sentence from the Dean's letter: "A wreath of autumn leaves from the Hudson I had placed on the monument in the Abbey attracts universal attention." The fac-simile on the opposite page reads, "A wreath of autumnal leaves from the Hudson trees graces the monument in the Abbey, and attracts universal admiration." Dean Stanley would have regarded the former as ungraceful and ungrammatical.

J. P. L.

THE TALES OF THE SIXTY MANDARINS. By P. V. Ramaswami Raju. With an introduction by Professor Henry Morley. New York: Cassell & Co.

There are among almost all nations of the earth three forms in which the traditions, the characteristics, and the vivifying spirit of the race are handed down: the epic, folk-lore, and the proverb. The epic preserves the great events, the passion, the drama, the inspiration of a people. Folk-lore rationalizes human experience, depicts and sets off the humors, the trials and difficulties of every-day life. A proverb has been said to be "the wisdom of many and the wit of one," and folk-lore and fairy stories are really proverb-tales, and disclose the experiences and the processes of thought by which the ready-made wisdom of proverbs is attained. Folk-lore is in fact a magic mirror which has caught all the naïve and characteristic ideas of a people, and reflects their manners, their tendencies, habits of thought, even their whims, caprices and grimaces.

These "Tales of the Sixty Mandarins" have been gathered from many sources, all eastern,—some being of Chinese origin, others belonging to Tartary, Central Asia, and the Eastern Archipelago, while the rest are Persian, Turkish and Hindu. They have been brought together by Mr. Raju, who is himself a Hindu, educated at the Madras University, and afterwards admitted to the bar in England, and who is besides a member of the Asiatic

society. Many of these legends and traditions have hitherto existed in only the crudest literary shape, while others are chiefly current among eastern traders and merchants, who recount a story or cite a proverb-tale to illustrate their conversation. Mr. Raju, in telling them over again, has evidently not restricted himself in any way: he readjusts, alters, embroiders and adds as his sense of humor and of art requires. The stories are mere clay in his hands, which he re-shapes and moulds, yet he is always so true to the spirit and the idiosyncrasy of the original that they are as purely Oriental as the Arabian Nights. While some of them are fairy stories, with good geniuses ready to work miracles in behalf of mortals, the majority treat only of men and women who are compelled to redress their own evils by the aid of their own mother-wit.

For example, "there was a man named Pahili who had a wife named Comaya. She was one of those women who are never satisfied with their husbands. If Pahili sat, she said he sat in a manner peculiarly his own. If he stood, he did not stand like other men. If he walked, why it was a strange gait he presented. If he coughed or sneezed, why it was a most unearthly sound. If ever he looked sad she exclaimed, 'Why, good husband, what makes you weep?' and if he appeared in good humor, she said, 'Ah, good husband, you have the knack of being pleasant in the midst of misery!'" Sometimes the poor man wished to fly to the woods and be happy, but Comaya said, "Ah, good husband, you will find me there." If he brought her a present she would say "Ah, good husband, what credit you take to yourself for the trinkets and trumpery," and if he told her he could give her nothing more, she would say, "Well, good husband, you speak as if you had given me something before. I should like to know when you did." She ran up so many bills that he was unable to settle them, so wreaked his vengeance by writing on the package of unpaid tradesmen's accounts, "The results of a wife's extravagance," while Comaya, resolute to have her say, scribbled below, "The result of a husband's incompetency." Words ran so high between the two that they decided to submit the case to the spirit of the river which flowed hard by, Comaya specifying the process by saying, "You will put the bills in a basket and set it down on the stream in the morning. If it floats *against the current*, you are right, and I will be, ever after, your obedient and humble wife. But if it floats *with the current*, I am right, and you shall be more obedient and humble than ever. How Pahili found a means to defeat his wife's arrangement, and took his revenge upon her by the aid of a friend who declared "All mankind must unite in aiding a man who tries to tame a mermaid wife," we leave the reader to discover. Another story which we heartily commend to some Western people, describes the way in which the city of Shanghai got rid of its two rival factions the "White Dogs" and the "Black Dogs" who were always fighting in the streets and making disturbances which kept the city in an uproar. When the Black Dogs were remonstrated with by the authorities, they would say "Ah, but for the White Dogs there would be no riot whatever in the streets of Shanghai." And if the White Dogs were appealed to, their reply was, "But for the Black Dogs, a stranger coming into the city might ask if it was inhabited." A clever Mandarin set to work to rid the city of these turbulent spirits and succeeded so well that peaceful citizens, who had not hitherto enjoyed a wink of sleep,—for the processions and battles of the two Dogs had been chiefly after dark,—could henceforth lay their heads on their pillows and say, "Ah, the Black Dogs and the White Dogs will howl no more in the streets of Shanghai at dead of night." The book is edited by Mr. Henry Morley, who sends it forth with an engaging preface. It is illustrated with some skill, and the designs on the cover give it a bright and attractive holiday air. It is in fact a good harbinger of holiday books, and well deserves to find popularity with all the great army of Christmas gift buyers.

HINTS TOWARD A SELECT AND DESCRIPTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EDUCATION. Arranged by Topics, and Indexed by Authors. By G. Stanley Hall and John M. Mansfield. Pp. xv. and 309. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

Dr. Stanley Hall has done more probably than any other man to secure recognition of the fact that education is now a science by itself, and should be studied as such by those who intend to pursue it or to oversee those who do. His lectures in Harvard University on Pedagogy, his contributions to our periodicals, and his work as a professor in Johns Hopkins University, where he comes into contact with a large body of those who intend to teach, have all been fruitful in securing recognition for the fact that a really good teacher must not only possess a natural aptitude for the work, but must develop it by special training, and that a wise direction at the outset may avert many mistakes and prevent much waste of force and of time. The real teacher, like the real poet, is born *and* made, but the process of making is one of needless waste of energy, until

the science and practice of pedagogics is taught as far as such teaching can go in anticipating experience. It is understood that Dr. Hall anticipates the publication of a much more important contribution to the literature of the subject than any he has given us as yet. But he already has secured an epoch-making position in our educational work.

This bibliography has no claim to be regarded as an exhaustive survey of the literature of education. For that purpose a book of ten times the size would not suffice, and when made it would be of very little use for the class whom the editors of this book have in view. They aim at selecting the best and most useful books in every department, as a guide to the teacher in collecting a professional library. As Dr. Hall very well insists, the literature of education contains a vast amount of trash, for whose existence and circulation teachers are in part to blame, as a more exacting treatment on their part would result in winnowing out the chaff and in supporting more amply that which is worth reading. At the same time we think there is something to be said for books which are not of the very highest order of merit; they also have their place in the world, and they convey at second hand ideas which in the form given them by the best writers might not reach the same minds. Let us be tolerant of all ranks in intellectual grasp, where there is no false pretence of depth and philosophy.

Judged from this point of view, we think the list is made out exceedingly well, while we also miss some books which we think of a very great merit. We find, for instance, no mention of Dr. L. Wiese's two series of "German Letters on English Education," both accessible to English and American readers in translations. The "Vorlesungen über Akademisches Leben und Studium," by Prof. E. A. von Schaden of Erlangen (1845), seems to us a suggestive and valuable book. Under books on the study of history, we miss the admirable and suggestive little book by Prof. Atkinson of the Boston Technological Institute. Under "Religious Education" should have been mentioned F. D. Maurice's "Manual for Parents and Schoolmasters" on the Creed, the Lord's Prayer and the Commandments. Nor is there any reference to his splendidly suggestive lectures on "National Education," or his treatment of the same problem in his "Politics for the People."

The historical literature of the subject is inadequately treated. There are chapters of titles on education in China, Greece, etc., and then chapters of titles on the general educational history of modern times. There is a list of histories of special American institutions, mostly colleges. Under the University of Pennsylvania comes a reference to Dr. Lieber's suggestion for Girard College, but none of Dr. Wood's history of the University, published in the transactions of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, or to the published "History of the Medical Department." But we miss a chapter of titles on the history of the lower educational institutions of the country, and especially our common schools. Here there would have been room for a mention of Dr. Wickersham's admirable account of those of Pennsylvania, and for many smaller but very instructive works. And we think that even Prof. Sumner would take it as a joke to have his "What Social Classes owe to Each Other" thrust into the literature of "Educational Work Among the Poor." About half the books under this rubric should be omitted as having no bearing on education whatever.

LA LANGUE FRANCAISE. Methode pratique pour l'Etude de cette Langue. Par Paul Bercy, B. L., L. D. New York: W. R. Jenkins.

It may be questioned whether the so-called "natural method" for the study of languages is not just now somewhat overdone, but it certainly has introduced changes in the accepted ways of teaching which were much needed, and are likely to leave permanent traces on our educational system. The weak point in its theory is that many of the conditions under which a language is "naturally" acquired cannot possibly be imitated by any scheme of conversations, no matter how artistically graded from the very simplest beginnings. In the first place the value of the really natural method (viz., that of learning by living where it is the language of every-day life), consists largely in bringing words into a first-hand relation with things, while the book "natural" method substitutes a conception made up at first from those parts of the language known and the language to be acquired which are sufficiently similar to be recognized at once by the beginner. In the second place, the incessant iteration of familiar forms and constructions which unconsciously leads the child to an empirical knowledge of the correct use of a language, is impossible to counterfeit entirely, and the gap must be filled by conscious memorizing. In such a case it is more necessary to be able to form a clear idea of the principle involved, than that only the language which is being studied should be used in conveying such idea. For it must be remembered that it is an adult mind which is to be considered, and the result is radically different from that produced

on a child's. The adult mind has lost the power of quiescently receiving impressions without drawing deductions. It strives to fit its facts to rules by force of mental habit. The alternative is here not between knowledge and blank ignorance, as in the case of a child, but between knowledge and error. For this reason we think that the books of this class which we have seen would be improved by maintaining a closer connection between the examples and the rule which exhibits their orderly arrangement.

In the book before us M. Paul Bercy has made one step in this direction by printing at the bottom of each page the rules governing the most conspicuous features of the language as they are introduced into the text. This is all in the French language, but the terms of the grammar are so similar to those of the English as to present no stumbling block to the pupil, and on the whole this arrangement is preferable to the so-called Grammatic Tables affixed to Mr. Sigmon Stern's book of similar exercises in the German, which are, however, merely collections of instances with the grammatical terms wholly omitted. Otherwise the work under review is very similar to Mr. Stern's "Studien und Plaudereien," with the necessary differences of treatment which the differences of the languages entailed. The German language is rather the more favorable for a method like this, as it is closely related in the primitive elements, while the resemblance of the French to the English is not in the indigenous characteristics of either, but in the higher stratum of their common heritage from the Latin. This book however displays an easily ascending path which can be followed from the beginning by its resemblance to the English, with the help of the grammatical foot-notes, and on the whole is a very favorable exponent of the system.

THE AGE OF ELECTRICITY, From Amber-Soul to Telephone. By Park Benjamin, Ph. D. Pp. 381. \$2.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

This is an attempt to prepare for popular reading the history of electrical science, from the ancient amber myths down to the modern telephone. The descriptions of inventions are interspersed with stories of a juvenile order, or with newspaper paragraphs, which would indicate, if nothing else did, the shears-and-paste-pot character of the work. The volume is only valuable to those who do not care to go deep into the subject, and who are satisfied to accept conclusions on this sort of authority. All formulas and dispensable technical terms are excluded, and the author attempts,—with very fair success,—the task of explaining apparatus more or less complicated, without the aid of terms which would not readily be understood. The print and illustrations are good, and the style easy and popular, making altogether a readable volume. For those who wish to write a school exercise on Electricity, or deliver an oration modeled upon the plan of Edward Everett at the opening of the Dudley Observatory—how "the elemental sparks shoot with fiery speed, in the twinkling of an eye, from hemisphere to hemisphere, penetrating the oozy dungeons of the rayless deep," etc., etc.—this volume affords abundant materials; while for those who wish to study electricity in a serious manner it must be laid aside for more substantial treatises.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

NEW numbers of Cassell's cheap "National Library," edited by Prof. Henry Morley, are "Egypt and Scythia Described by Herodotus," "Voyages and Travels of Marco Polo," "Voyages in Search of the Northwest Passage," and Lessing's "Nathan the Wise." Prof. Morley does not say from what translation he takes his two extracts from Herodotus. The first has acquired a new interest from the assault on the veracity of the Greek in his account of the Egyptians and their country, recently made by Mr. Furnivall. How Plutarch would have rejoiced to read Mr. Furnivall's edition! The version of Marco Polo is taken from Pinkerton's "Voyages and Travels," where the book is somewhat abridged. The reader who wishes the exact account in English must go to Col. Yule's "The Book of Sir Marco Polo," but most of us will find all we want in this abridgement. The voyages to find a shorter route to Asia by the Northwest are not those of modern times, but those undertaken by Gilbert, Frobisher, and Davis, in the reign of Elizabeth, and are given from the published collection of Richard Hakluyt. They are of especial interest to Americans, as connected with a heroic period in our own history, and they show that these old sea-dogs could write as well as they could sail and fight. It is William Taylor of Norwich, whose version of Lessing's "Nathan" is selected by Prof. Morley. It is not the best, but the poem is not one which makes very great demand on the poetical gifts of a translator. The interest is rather didactic than dramatic. "Nathan" is not a favorite of ours, for we think it a huge *petitio principii* from first to last, as Dr. Carl Daub has proved in his "Judas Ischarioth."

The latest addition to the series of History Primers, (New York: D. Appleton and Co.), is on "The Development of the

Roman Constitution," by Ambrose Tighe, formerly tutor at Yale College. The book comprises a course of lectures printed in tract form for the author's classes while at Yale, and now subjected to some necessary revision. The thread of development is, however, carefully preserved throughout. Much of what is to be found spread through the pages of Mommsen and Merivale is here collected and condensed into a space of some hundred and twenty-five pages. For those who follow the plan of reading from a centre, and intend to look closely into the structure and development of a system of government which has given more or less coloring to all modern civilized governments, this book must be one to be consulted.

The series of books for young people by Louisa M. Alcott, beginning with "Little Women," is undoubtedly to be rated high among American Juveniles, but we have an impression that the success of the books has led Miss Alcott into too great an attenuation of her original idea. There is a natural temptation to give the public a thing it urgently calls for, and stands ready liberally to pay for, but there is a fitness in things also, and money consideration should not be the sole aim to a writer of Miss Alcott's standing. It is not easy to carry all the threads of such a spun-out plan in mind, and when Miss Alcott, in a note to her last book—"Jo's Boys and How they Turned Out," (Roberts Brothers, Boston), claims indulgence for faults of construction, we are bound to admit that the story needs it. At the same time, it has much of the easy natural charm of its many predecessors. *Jo* and *Meg March*, those old friends of all American girls, are here married and settled as joint proprietors of a school, and this volume narrates the histories of various of their pupils, and gives pleasing sketches of home life.

Dr. M. L. Holbrook has written a little book called "How to Strengthen the Memory," (M. L. Holbrook & Co., New York), which shows thought and care, and ought to be productive of good. It is the author's idea that the memory can be strengthened so as to be greatly more of a faculty than if left uncultivated, and he gives ways and means for accomplishing the desirable end. His suggestions if carried out would make good mental discipline, even if the memory was not materially helped. The book claims the special attention of educators.

Two pleasant little tales, one for boys the other for girls, after running their course serially in the periodical have been added to "Harper's Young People Series,"—"Jo's Opportunity," by Lucy C. Lillie, and "Into Unknown Seas" by David Ker. *Jo* is a favorite name in girl fiction since Miss Alcott made it famous; this particular *Jo Markham* is a poor, deserted child who is made a useful woman by a good creature of her own sex;—a very bright and helpful little book. Mr. Ker's hold on the boy reader is well deserved. In his "Into Unknown Seas," he narrates the thrilling adventures of two sailor lads in search of a sunken treasure, and under direction of a wonderful Captain who recalls the great *Captain Nemo* of Jules Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea." Mr. Ker can hardly be said to match that masterpiece, but he has done very well.

"Red Beauty, a Story of the Pawnee Trail," (J. B. Lippincott Co.), is in a new vein for Mr. Wm. O. Stoddard. We cannot say the change is altogether to our fancy; we like Mr. Stoddard on New England soil the best. But allowances for popular demand must be made; the story teller sets his sails as the wind favors, as other navigators do. Doubtless he has been implored to give his young clientele a taste of the style now in such high fashion, and he has done it judiciously, making his story exciting without being foolishly sensational. There is certain to be a delightful whim and spiciness in anything from Mr. Stoddard's pen, and while we prefer his tales of Yankeeedom, we grant that "Red Beauty" may be more attractive to the class especially addressed.

"The Boys' Book of Famous Rulers," by Lydia Hoyt Farmer, gives fifteen reasonably full biographical sketches of epoch-making historical characters, beginning with Agamemnon and ending with Bonaparte. The selection of names is for the most part judicious, though we fail to see the point of including Philip II. of Spain, who is famous for nothing but the bloody persecutions of the Inquisition, while the reign of Queen Elizabeth, perhaps the greatest and most important stretch of power anywhere and at any time, is omitted, as well as the histories of Washington and Lincoln. In its own lines Mrs. Farmer's work is, on the whole, to be commended. She gives no authorities, yet indulges largely in quotations, which gives her pages in places an odd look. There are some archaic illustrations, which do not greatly help the scheme. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York.)

D. C. Heath & Co., of Boston, have just issued a complete classified list of their publications, of special interest to those who are engaged in educational work. Their "Guides for Science Teaching," issued under the auspices of the Boston Society of Natural

History, are prepared by Professors Hyatt, Goodale, Crosby and other eminent instructors. Their annotated Modern Language Texts are adapted to the latest methods of instruction. In the department of education they have recent works by Professors W. H. Payne, G. Stanley Hall, and Miss E. P. Peabody, as well as the standard works of Richter, Pestalozzi, and Rosmini. Prof. Charles Eliot Norton is preparing a series of volumes under the title, "Reading for Home and School," which is intended to display the wealth of English literature. Rev. James Freeman Clarke teaches "How to Find the Stars," and furnishes an astronomical lantern to make it easy.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

THE Royal Holloway College for Women, (England), founded by Holloway of patent medicine fame, has a foundation of four million dollars.

A woman, Mlle. Sophie Kowleska, has been admitted to the French Academy of Sciences. She is Professor of Mathematics at the University of Stockholm.

Miss Kitty M. Gage, A. M., writes a timely article on the Bryn Mawr College for Women in the September *Education*.

President Dwight in his inaugural address at Yale emphasized the necessity of providing for the growing demand for Post-Graduate Collegiate instruction.

D. C. Heath has published the first of a series of short monographs on education. It is entitled "Modern Petrography," is written by Dr. George H. Williams, of the Johns Hopkins University, and is a brief and interesting history of the microscopic study of rocks since the first real examination of a rock section by H. Clifton Sorby, of Sheffield, England, in 1850.

Mr. Geo. R. Stetson in the October *Andover Review* argues in favor of moral and industrial training in the public schools, citing Germany and France as a precedent in both cases. Mr. Matthew Arnold, it will be remembered, considers the moral instruction given in France as absurd, and advocates religious instruction in all schools.

The Heidelberg celebration is not unnoticed in the literary world. Dr. Ed. Hench describes student life at the beginning of the present century. Dr. Kuno Fischer, who delivered the *Festrede*, has published it in book form.

The corner-stone of a new College for Women was laid last week in Baltimore. It will be under the charge of the Methodist church of the State, and it is intended to set up the same standard as that obtaining at Wellesley, Vassar and other good colleges for women.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

A GRANDSON of John S. C. Abbott comes forward as an author. He has written a book which Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish, called "The Blue Jackets of '61."—Browning's poems and essays relative to Shelley are to be included in a volume published by the Shelley Society. There will be a portrait of Browning in the book and an Introduction by Mr. Furnivall.—Dr. Geo. W. Picard, author of "A Mission Flower," which had success last year, has furnished a new novel called "Old Boniface." It will be published by White, Stokes & Allen.

Prof. Simon Newcomb's latest book, "A Plain Man's Talk on the Labor Question," will be issued shortly by Harper & Bros.—Mrs. Burnett's "Little Lord Fauntleroy," it is believed will be one of the most popular juveniles yet produced on this side; it is also assured a large sale in England.—The first edition of Inspector Byrne's "Professional Criminals of America" has been exhausted by advance orders, and a second of 5000 copies is now on the press.

Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont's book "Souvenirs of My Time," is in press with D. Lothrop & Co.—"The Lorgnette," a series of illustrated society sketches, by S. W. Van Shaick and J. K. Bangs, is in the press of George J. Coombes, New York.—Margaret Sidney's new book will be entitled, "Hester and Other New England Stories."—"Klaus Bower's Wife," a story by Paul Lindau, has been translated by Clara C. Fleischman, and will be published soon by Henry Holt & Co.

George W. Cable's old home in New Orleans and his new one near Northampton, Mass., are described in *The Critic*. Mr. Cable is a model of the domestic virtues.—The Harpers are preparing a popular edition of Dr. W. M. Thomson's, "The Land and the Book."—Rev. E. J. Hardy is the author of the book "How to be Happy Though Married."—The writer of the account of Antietam week in the Shepherdstown, Va., Confederate Hospital, lately printed in *The Century*, is Mrs. Mary B. Mitchell, of Flushing, L. I.

Kegan, Paul, Trench & Co. announce "Job and Solomon: or the Wisdom in the Old Testament," by T. K. Cheyne.

James Nisbet & Co. will publish a series entitled "Men of the Bible," by Rawlinson, Driver, Cheyne and others. The first one, (to appear in November), will be "Abraham: His Life and Times," by Rev. W. J. Deane.

Paul de Lagarde, equally well-known as a thinker and a Semitic scholar, has collected and published his "Deutsche Schriften."

One of the first official reports of the celebrated collection of manuscripts presented by the Archduke Rainer to the Imperial Museum at Vienna, is by Dr. Wilhelm Ritter von Hartel on the Greek papyri in the collection.

An English edition of the "Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln," collected and edited by Allen Thorndyke Rice, will be published by Blackwood.—Mr. J. B. Millet has assumed the position of art manager of the new *Scribner's Magazine*. We find it confidently announced in *Public Opinion* that the magazine will be sold at \$3 a year and 25 cts. a number. The first issue will be dated January 1887, and it is hoped it will be ready on December 15th next.—Mr. George Parsons Lathrop's "Behind Time," from which much is expected, and which Cassell & Co. will issue immediately, is somewhat in the vein of "Through the Looking Glass."

Estes & Lauriat announce that they have sold to the C. F. Jewett Publishing Co., Boston, (in which corporation they hold a large interest), the following of their publications: Duruy's "History of Rome;" Guizot's "History of England" and "History of France;" Martin's "History of France," and Rambaud's "History of Russia." The Jewett Co. assumes the responsibility of fulfilling all outstanding contracts with agents and subscribers on the terms made by Estes & Lauriat.

There is in preparation, by Charles L. Webster & Co., an *edition de luxe* of General Grant's autobiography which will be unique in the history of publishing. The edition will be limited to 500 or at most 1,000 sets, and each set will probably cost \$100. Each set will contain a page or part of a page of the original manuscript written by the General. The usual 70 per cent. of the profits will go to Mrs. Grant. The edition is to be finely illustrated, among the photographs being two which are wholly new. One is of the General sitting in bed writing the last pages of the book, and the other is of him four days before he died.

Arthur Gilman's "Story of the Saracens," in Putnam's "Stories of the Nations" series will contain a bibliography of works on Mohammed, the religion he preached, and kindred topics. It is believed there is no such summary in English.—Messrs. J. & R. Maxwell is another British firm to undertake the republishing of American novels. The series of books of this kind which they propose will, not very appropriately, be called "The Milton Library."—"England, Scotland and Ireland," by P. Villars, translated by Henry Frith, will be one of the Routledge's holiday books this season. It will contain numerous maps and 600 illustrations.

The first number of *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, edited by Professor C. F. Dunbar, of Harvard, has been announced as likely to be ready this week. Geo. H. Ellis, Boston, is the publisher.—Miss Kathleen O'Meara, the biographer of Madame Mohl, has placed with Messrs. Harpers the manuscript of a striking new novel, which they will publish.—The same firm will shortly issue a work on "School Elocution" by Mr. John Swett, the writer of educational books.

Mr. Wm. M. Clemens is engaged upon a biography of Mark Twain.—Lee & Shepard have in preparation "The Nation in a Nutshell," by G. M. Towle, giving a history of the United States in an attractive and condensed form. The volume will make the thirty-eighth of the popular *Handbooks* of this firm.—Ticknor & Co. publish this week "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," printed from new plates, and with 100 illustrations by leading American artists, made under the supervision of A. V. S. Anthony.

The Boston magazine *Queries* was enlarged with the October issue by the addition of sixteen pages of reading matter. Various entertaining new features are added, including a number of superior illustrations.—Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will soon publish Miss Phelps's Christmas story, "The Madonna of the Tubs," with forty-three full-page and text designs by Rose Turner and George H. Clements.—Thomas Whittaker will soon publish "A Handbook of Biblical Difficulties," edited by Rev. Robert Smith.

The Publisher's Weekly says: "A combination of firms will shortly issue a verbatim reprint of the 'Encyclopedia Britannica,' at \$2.00 or \$2.50 per volume, in cloth."—"The Silence of Dean Maitland," by Maxwell Grey, a new English author, will be published by D. Appleton & Co. next week, from advanced sheets.—Dr. Edward Eggleston has gone west for his health, im-

paired during hard work in the British Museum in researches for his colonial history of the United States.

Recent numbers of the *Vossische Zeitung* of Berlin, the principal daily journal of that city, have contained an exhaustive summary of the life of William Lloyd Garrison by his sons.—A complete edition of Milton's verse will soon be added to the "Parchment Library."—This year the sons of King Oscar of Sweden and of the Prince of Wales have entered the literary arena to contest honors with Dom Pedro, Queen Victoria and King Luis of Portugal.—An illustrated account of "The Lives of the Sheridans" has been prepared by Percy Fitzgerald, and will be published in London before long.

ART NOTES.

IN a notice of the American Exhibition in London, compiled from a circular which has since been withdrawn by the Directors of the Exhibition, appears a statement respecting the National Academy of Design and its relation to the Art Department of the Exhibition not in accordance with the present fact, as the following note from a distinguished artist will show:

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:—In a recent issue of THE AMERICAN it is stated that "the National Academy of Design has charge of the movement"—for the selection of pictures—"in New York city." Allow me to correct this error. In all such matters it is better that there should be no mistakes, which sometimes lead to serious consequences. The Academy has taken no step of any kind in the arrangements for the American Exhibition in London.

Phila., Oct. 13th.

Mr. John Sartain informs THE AMERICAN that since his appointment as chief of the Art Department of the Exhibition he has sole charge of all matters connected with that department. As to the special matter of the selection of pictures in New York, that will be assigned to a committee of artists to be appointed hereafter. The purpose with regard to accepting pictures and other works is to establish a high standard of merit, secured by competent judgment, and to observe absolute impartiality.

Mr. Robert Steel, of this city, who has within a few years become known as a discriminating picture buyer, has several noticeable paintings from his collection on exhibition this week at Earle's galleries. The most important of these is Jules Stewart's "Five O'Clock Tea," the artist's Salon contribution of 1884, No. 2241. This work was one of the features of the season in Paris, and received favorable notice from most of the critics. It has also been highly praised in this country, and is regarded here as one of the most striking productions of the young American artists who are making name and fame in Europe. The most celebrated of these Steel pictures is Clairon's "Frou-Frou," the brilliant and attractive figure made familiar to all the world by reproductions in black and white, and accepted as a type of character pertaining to a certain or rather perhaps to an uncertain phase of Parisian civilization. As a work of art considered apart from the subject, this famous picture has strong qualities that will repay the careful attention of art students. They will find in it the successful practice of daring innovations and original experiments in producing effects, quite different from anything they are likely to learn in the schools. Another Salon success is Victor Gilbert's study of the figure entitled "The Bather;" and a pretty little genre by Van Den Bos, "In the Garden," is exhibited for the first time outside the artist's studio.

At the American Art Galleries in New York there is on exhibition at this time a remarkable collection of portraits of great artistic value and of historic interest. The main features of the collection are the Sharpless portraits of the Washingtons, and the Middleton portrait of Mary Washington, mother of the president. The Sharpless portraits were painted by James Sharpless for Washington's friend and agent in England, Robert Cary. Of George Washington, there are two finished pictures, one full face and one profile, and of Martha, a profile only. There is abundant evidence of the authenticity of the portraits, and contemporary testimony as to the excellence of the likenesses.

The portrait of Mary Washington was painted by Captain Middleton of the British army, and represents a very beautiful young matron at the age of 28 or 30 years. The work was highly valued by Washington, and was by him confided to his friend Cary for repair, having been injured in removal from Philadelphia to Mt. Vernon. It was restored by Bird of the Royal Academy, and no trace of the injury is now visible, but by some means it was allowed to remain in England and is now owned by Cary's descendants.

Another noticeable portrait by Middleton is that of Mary Phillipse, Washington's early love, a very sweet and charming blonde, with a face expressive of great amiability and intelligence. Other portraits are those of Robert Fulton and his beautiful wife, Chief Justice Marshall, Doctor Priestley, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton,

Patrick Henry's daughter, Angelica Peale, and a number of other notabilities of early American history. The collection will remain on exhibition during October, and will then be removed to Washington.

The painter, Eduard Steinle, one of the foremost representatives of religious art in Germany, died recently at the age of seventy-seven. Steinle's works can be found in the cathedrals of Vienna, Strasburg, Aix-la-Chapelle, Münster, and other German cities, as well as in the Museum of Cologne and the opera-house of Frankfort-on-the-Main. He was a disciple of Cornelius and Overbeck, and, in turn, counted many eminent European painters among his pupils, the best known of them being Sir Frederick Leighton, President of the Royal Academy, and Enrico Gamba, professor in the Academy of Turin.

The Boston Art Club, always progressive and enterprising, has inaugurated an experiment in exhibition this season which promises at least interesting results. The Club has opened its galleries to all comers without discrimination, hanging whatever is offered. There is no scrutiny, and everything sent in is given a place as received, as long as the wall space holds out, without regard to color, previous condition, or anything else. The papers speak in very harsh terms of the first collection, recently opened, one critic affirming that the galleries look like the annex of a cheap picture auction shop, but, notwithstanding the "incredibly bad" work displayed, there seems to be a small proportion of surprisingly good things. Of course the standard cannot be very high in such a miscellaneous lot, and painters of reputation are not likely to be represented. Furthermore, the opening of the galleries without any let or hindrance whatever, necessarily draws in a quantity of trash that should be heedfully bid out of sight. At the same time the liberal hospitality of the Club suggests some possibly useful results. With such restrictions as would shut out positively bad stuff, a "go-as-you-please" exhibition might aid in extending an interest in art in directions not to be reached by ordinary invitations.

The Art Students' League of New York opened the fall term on the 4th inst. with every prospect of a good season. The accommodation of the class rooms is about one quarter greater than last year, but the classes again threaten to be overcrowded, the applications for admission outrunning all previous experience. The League is recognized as one of the best schools in the country, and earnest, hard-working students find in its serious purposes and rigorous discipline a corrective for the evils of easy, slipshod art study of the plaque and lustre-painting order.

SCIENCE NOTES.

AN attempt of a firm of dealers in precious stones of Geneva, Switzerland, to put on the market imitation rubies which were made by the fusion of several smaller stones, has recently been discovered and exposed. Mr. George F. Kunz, of New York, an expert in the examination of precious stones, read a paper before the meeting of the Academy of Sciences, October 4th, in which he gave in detail his experiments on these stones, and the differences he detected from the structure of the true ruby. The imitations were inferior in brilliancy to good specimens of the genuine stone, but surpassed some of the inferior specimens. The main difference, which was detected instantly by Mr. Kunz with an ordinary hand magnifier, was in the characteristics of the microscopic cavities enclosed by the stone. In the real stone these are invariably angular or crystal-shaped, or sometimes are arranged in the form known as a "feather" by jewelers, in the latter case showing lines of "growth." Another familiar characteristic of the real stone is the appearance known as "silk," which consists of numerous cuneiform crystals distributed parallel with the hexagonal layers of the crystal. The imitations show none of these appearances. In place of the crystal shapes of the real rubies they show numerous round or pear-shaped bubbles, arranged in cloudy masses, or strings, through which it would appear that the bubble had moved when the stone was in a state of fusion. This made the stone inferior in brilliancy to good specimens of genuine ruby, and makes their detection easy. As the gems were, however, in one sense real rubies, they answered some of the tests of genuineness so clearly as to make it almost impossible to detect them by those means. The hardness is exactly the same, as far as could be determined, the specific gravity very nearly so, being from 3.93 to 3.95, against 3.93 to 4.01 for the true ruby, a difference too slight for practical tests. In France a commission has been inquiring into the properties of the imitation gem, and has decided it to be a counterfeit, and its sale as genuine to be punishable under the penal code. They have decided that all contracts made for its sale on this basis must be canceled, and the money involved, amounting to some 600,000 francs refunded. The method of its manufacture is not as yet known except to the manufacturers.

It is stated in the current number of *Science* that the statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island, New York bay, when completed, will be illuminated at night in the following decidedly brilliant manner. The torch of the statue will contain eight electric lamps, of six thousand candle-power each, the light from which will be thrown directly upward, making a powerful beam and cloud illumination. Four or eight lamps, of six thousand candle-power each, will reflect their light upon the statue, illuminating it, and causing it to shine forth in bright relief.

Dr. Charles A. Powers, of New York, contributes an article to the *Medical Record*, giving the results of his treatment of twenty-one cases of injury by the toy pistol, and states that two deaths this year from this cause have come to his knowledge. In by far the greater number of cases the palm of the hand was the seat of the injury, although some had received injuries to the fingers, the eyelid, or the abdominal wall. The wounds varied in depth from one-quarter of an inch to two inches, and were due to wads from the blank cartridges, or to pieces of the percussion caps which were blown into the tissues. The injured parts became inflamed, pus formed, and in many cases a septic condition of the blood followed, eventuating in some case in tetanus and death.

At a recent meeting of the State Board of Health of Michigan, an analysis was presented of five hundred deaths, at ages between eighteen and sixty-five, which occurred in the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance company during eighteen years. The chief causes of death, in order of frequency, were lung consumption, pneumonia, typhoid-fever, apoplexy, heart-disease, cancer, Bright's disease, and quick consumption. The average age of the decedents from typhoid fever was 38.5 years; from lung consumption, 40.17; from apoplexy, 51.10; from cancer, 48.90; and from Bright's disease, 54.50. Those who died from consumption were of more than average height, of light weight, and had a small expansion of chest. The average height was 5 feet 11 inches, while the weight was but 139.45 pounds and the expansion of the chest but 2.93 inches. This character of organization should lead its possessor to great care in his mode of life and surroundings. While, of course, it does not necessarily denote a tendency to tuberculous disease, it is at least a suggestion which is well worth attention and consideration.

Mr. T. R. Burnham, of Boston, has succeeded in obtaining and developing a photographic negative of 36 x 60 inches, by far the largest thus far achieved. The plate was coated by Messrs. Allen and Rowell, of the same city, though not without great difficulty, and the developing of the negative was done by the same firm. Specially constructed trays were necessary, and some three pails of developing solution were required, with other operations on a corresponding scale. Entirely apart from its phenomenal magnitude the photograph resulting is said to be first-class in every way, of fine definition and even and brilliant illumination. The subject is the portrait of a young lady, life-size, and three-quarters length. Copies were exhibited at the St. Louis Convention of Photographers, and procured a silver medal for Mr. Burnham.

FEATURES IN THE TENNESSEE CANVASS.¹

MEMPHIS, Oct. 6th.

THE grandest demonstration of a purely political nature which Memphis has ever known was made yesterday upon the arrival of Bob and Alf Taylor, as they are everywhere called, the Democratic and Republican nominees for Governor. At noon a procession of about 25 carriages and 500 horsemen, all wearing white rosettes and preceded by a brass band, went out to a flag station three miles north of the city to receive Bob, who was seated in a carriage drawn by six milk-white horses and brought in triumph through the principal streets to his hotel. A seat in the carriage was offered to Alf, but he declined, and was driven to the city in the private carriage of the Hon. William R. Moore, a Republican, who formerly represented this district in Congress. At the hotel a vast crowd awaited them, and both made brief speeches. The crowd on the bluff was the largest that ever assembled at a political meeting in this city, numbering fully 15,000 people, 3,000 being ladies. The speakers occupied an improvised stand in the open air, overlooking the great river, Bob wearing a white and Alf a red rose in his buttonhole. Each spoke for an hour and a half, Bob leading. He drew up what he called an indictment of the Republican Party, its Chinese wall of protection, its star route and whisky rings, its Hayes fraud and its expenditure of \$400,000,000 with nothing but the Tallapoosa to show for it. His points were illustrated by backwoods anecdotes, such as only he knows how to tell, and the crowd, which was nearly all Democratic, was at times wild with enthusiasm. In closing he said his brother Alf was a Republican but still his brother, and the man who insulted his brother personally insulted him. Alf, opening at once, betrayed a masterly acquaintance with his subject, a close and logical mind, great power of expression, ability of a much higher order and intellect of a much finer calibre than his brother, though he did not possess the same magnetism. He answered every charge, applause from Democrats as well as Republicans rewarding him, and in conclusion bade his Republican friends be of good cheer, assuring them that there was a chance for success in November, and that Republicanism was growing in Tennessee.

The brothers, in leaving the stand, were presented with bouquets. Bob's flowers were white and Alf's red, and their tributes to the fair donors were

¹From The New York Times.

both exquisite flights of fancy. They have both increased the estimate in which they were held in Memphis before the speaking here; but it is just to say that the honest verdict is that Alf made by far the more powerful speech. They left to-day for Ripley.

The brothers are arousing the State as it was never aroused before. Wherever they have been immense crowds have gathered to hear them speak. Much of their traveling from town to town has been done by private conveyance, and no hamlet has yet been encountered too small to send out a long procession of horsemen to meet them. In many instances women have joined in the cavalcade, their dresses made of bunting, their bonnets stuck full of little flags, and the silken folds of a banner waving about them. Children have strewed flowers before them, young women have put up their ruby lips to be kissed, and they have feasted on the fat of the land. Their entrance into and their departure from every village has been a superb triumphal march. At night they have often been obliged to stop on account of darkness, impassable roads, or broken bridges, at some secluded farm-house. "It was nightfall," says a letter received to-day, "when the party stopped at the house of Mr. Rippy, between Lawrenceburg and Waynesborough, which had been converted into a species of hostelry. The hospitality of the proprietor exceeded the dimensions of his home, and the 13 weary pilgrims who composed the party had to be content with meagre lodging. A room had been reserved for the brothers, but their escort deemed themselves fortunate that they could be protected from the raw atmosphere upon the pallets spread upon the rough floor. After a substantial supper they gathered about a huge oaken fire, which lit up the room where the brothers were to sleep, and before that genial blaze all hardships were forgotten. At once they surrendered themselves to the restful influence of the homely scene. The brothers occupied seats at the opposite corners of the hearth. The party gathered around them in a semicircle.

"What sort of a boy was Bob?" somebody asked of his brother. Alf removed the fragrant weed from his lips and, turning his chair toward the fire and peering into the blaze, while a genial smile stole over his countenance, said: "Well, he was a queer boy. To begin with—"

"Be careful, Alf," smilingly interjected his younger brother. "All right," and then, continuing: "Yes, he was queer. Bob was always an artful dodger. He was what the boys now call a slick artist. I will explain. He was in all manner of mischief at all times, but he had a knack of getting out of the worst scrapes without a scratch, while Nat and Jim and I caught the devil. He was a natural-born humorist, and with his droll ways could trick the old folks nine times out of ten. He would lead us into mischief and then get out just in the nick of time and leave us to catch the consequences. A lucky star has been over that boy"—pointing to Bob—"from the day that he was born. He would steal our marbles and we could not catch him. He would play all sorts of jokes on us, but we could never catch him. He would take more liberties about the house than any of us, but somehow he managed to escape the punishment, while if we did the same thing we would get a thrashing. That is the sort of a chap he was, and that happy faculty of always alighting on his feet has followed him from that good day to this. He always could tell the soft side of a person, almost from the days of his infancy, and he never failed to make the most of his knowledge. Yes, Bob has ever been an artful dodger."

The laughter which this sally created having ceased, the same inquisitor asked Bob of the boyhood of Alf. "Well," said Bob, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "Alf had more temper than I; he had more fight than I did; but I had more fun. He was quick to resent an injury, and equally quick to forgive. Alf was always fond of hunting. When a mere lad he would go out on the mountain with an old man who lived near us and camp out for weeks at a time. I believe he had rather hunt now than do anything else. Alf was my favorite brother, if I had a favorite, and I think he thought the most of me, although he never told me so, for he always did have a way of concealing his affection from those he loved. Father thought there was more outcome in Alf than any of us, but brother Jim, who invented that gun of which you have heard, is the smartest. Alf always was a keen one. You may be sure he could work a scheme as good as anybody."

Columns could not more accurately portray their relationship to each other. They are both musicians, and frequently play at the farm-houses where they are entertained. Alf Taylor is regarded as one of the most intellectual men and one of the most finished and powerful debaters in the State of whatever party. There is little question of his mental superiority to Bob, but he does not possess that wonderful personal magnetism for which the latter is distinguished. This is the first time they have been rivals for the same office. In his twenty-eighth year and within a week after he had secured his license to practice law Bob secured the nomination of the Democracy of the First District for Congress. Alf made a strong effort to get the nomination of the Republicans, and it is said he would have been successful except for the fact that Pettibone purchased the delegates who had been chosen to vote for him. The campaign was intensely personal, but happily never came to blows. Bob spoke on the stump two or three times a day, and at night played his fiddle for the boys and girls to dance. Sometimes he would give his instrument to some one else and dance with the girls on the puncheon floor. Of that memorable campaign he says: "I had every woman in the district and every young man on my side; the girls never ceased canvassing for me. They made their sweet-hearts vote for me. As for the old women, I had a mortgage on them. It is a solemn fact that at nearly every point where I went they would come up to me bringing apples and chestnuts for me to take along with me to the next point. I kissed every child I saw, and I know that there are more children named after me who were born in that campaign than any man ever had named for him in any district in the United States."

In anecdote he is unsurpassed. He has a way of illustrating all his points in such a manner as to make his arguments as plain, as striking, and as vivid as a painting by a master hand. The dullest objects, the most abstruse questions he brings out with wonderful clearness, and so admirably does he choose his words that the most obtuse have no difficulty in following him. As Elector of the State at large two years ago he made a deep impression wherever he spoke in the country, but failed to satisfy his audiences in the larger places. He was completely over-shadowed in his speech here

at that time by Albert Hawkins, one of the brightest of the many brilliant Republicans of East Tennessee.

Alf Taylor does not hope for election. He realizes that he will be beaten, but he is determined to keep the majority below the old forty thousand and as near as possible the nine thousand of two years ago. Bob, on the other hand, desires to increase the Democratic majority for more than one reason. His ambition is to go to the United States Senate, and he wants the glory of helping to elect the Legislature this Fall that it may elect him in January. In this purpose he will be opposed by nearly every leader in his party. They put him forward for Governor, thinking to get him out of the way, but they are already becoming alarmed. His popularity is greater than they ever dreamed of, and it seems plain that in attempting to shelve him they have effectually shelved themselves. Now they are divided in opinion, doubting whether they can better win with Gov. Bate or John F. House.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

MODERN PETROGRAPHY: An Account of the Application of the Microscope to the Study of Geology. By Geo. Huntington Williams. Pp. 35. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

A HAND-BOOK OF POLITICS FOR 1886: Being a record of Important Political Actions from July 31, 1885, to July 31, 1886. By Edward McPherson, LL.D. Pp. 248. \$2.00. Washington, D. C.: James J. Chapman.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT. A Russian Realistic Novel. By Feodor M. Dostoyevsky. Pp. 456. \$1.50. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

THE BOY'S BOOK OF FAMOUS RULERS. By Lydia Hoyt Farmer. Pp. 477. \$— . New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

JO'S BOYS, AND HOW THEY TURNED OUT. A Sequel to "Little Men." By Louisa M. Alcott. Pp. 365. \$1.50. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

THE CHRISTMAS COUNTRY, AND OTHER TALES. A Collection of Stories, Written and Translated by Mary J. Safford. Pp. 285. \$1.50. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

STUDIES IN GREEK AND ROMAN HISTORY: or Studies in General History from 1000 B. C. to 476 A. D. By Mary D. Sheldon. Pp. 255. \$1.10 (by mail). Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

INTO UNKNOWN SEAS, OR THE CRUISE OF TWO SAILOR BOYS. By David Ker. Pp. 175. \$1.00. New York: Harper & Bros.

JO'S OPPORTUNITY. By Lucy C. Lillie. Pp. 175. \$1.00. New York: Harper & Bros.

ADMIRAL BLAKE. By David Hannay. ("English Worthies.") Pp. 194. \$— . New York: D. Appleton & Co.

FLORIDA FRUITS, AND HOW TO RAISE THEM. By Helen Harcourt. Pp. 347. \$1.25. Revised and Enlarged Edition. Louisville, Ky.: John P. Morton & Co. (Phila.: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

MARY AND MARTHA; The Mother and The Wife of George Washington. By Benson J. Lossing. Pp. 348. \$— . New York: Harper & Bros.

HOW TO STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY; or Natural and Scientific Methods of Never Forgetting. By M. L. Holbrook, M. D. Pp. 152. \$— . New York: M. L. Holbrook & Co.

THE CRUISE OF THE MYSTERY, and Other Poems. By Celia Thaxter. Pp. 121. \$1.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

MURAL PAINTING. By Frederic Crowninshield. Illustrated. Pp. 155. \$3.00. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

A HOUSE PARTY, DON GESUALDO, AND A RAINY JUNE. By "Ouida." Pp. 387. \$1.00. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Co.

RED BEAUTY. A Story of the Pawnee Trail. By William O. Stoddard. Pp. 368. \$1.25. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

LADY VALWORTH'S DIAMONDS, and The Haunted Chamber. By The Duchess. Pp. 319. \$0.75. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

THE ROUND YEAR. By Edith M. Thomas. Pp. 296. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

VOYAGES OF A MERCHANT NAVIGATOR OF THE DAYS THAT ARE PAST. Compiled from the Journals and Letters of the late Richard J. Cleveland. By H. W. S. Cleveland. Pp. 245. \$— . New York: Harper & Brothers.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SCIENCE OF EDUCATION. By William H. Payne, A. M. Pp. 358. \$— . New York: Harper & Brothers.

DRIFT.

—The official reports of the Postmaster General of the business of the free delivery system for the years ending June 30, 1885 and 1886 present a most gratifying contrast between the business growth of New York and Philadelphia. The free delivery division of New York handled 324,656,328 pieces during the year ending in 1885, at an average cost in mills of 1.8; and for the year ending in 1886, it handled 336,578,429 pieces at an average cost of 1.9. The increase in the business of New York was 12,222,101 pieces, with an increased cost in mills from 1.8 to 1.9. The Philadelphia Post Office handled 175,687,761 pieces for free delivery during the year ending June 30, 1885, and 207,119,390 pieces during the year ending in 1886, making an increase in one year of 32,431,629 pieces to New York's increase of 12,222,101, or 3.7 per cent. for New York and 18.4 per cent. for Philadelphia, while the cost of delivery in Philadelphia was reduced in mills from 2.4 in 1885 to 2.1 in 1886. The business of the Post Office is the unerring barometer of the growth or decline of the legitimate business of any community, and it will be specially gratifying to Philadelphia to know that her percentage of increase during the last year is the largest of any of the chief cities of the Union. Philadelphians are daily learning more and more of their resources and opportunities, and whenever her people shall fully understand and appreciate themselves and their vast resources for metropolitan advancement, our lingering provincialism in both government and business will be speedily consigned to the history of the past.—*Phila. Times.*

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CHAS. ATHERTON, Assistant Treasurer.

R. L. WRIGHT, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

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Reserve for reinsurance and

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Surplus over all liabilities, . . 528,957 89

TOTAL ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1886,

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